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NATURAL HISTORY,
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Haemolaelaps travisi, a New Species of Mite
From the Philippines (Laelaptidae: Acarina)

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The following new species of laelaptoid mite is the second species of the genus *Haemolaelaps* to be collected from rats in the Philippines. The other species previously reported from this area is *Haemolaelaps bibbyi* Strandtmann and Hunt, 1950 (see also Delfinado, 1960).

Haemolaelaps travisi, new species. Figure 14.

Distinct in having large ventral spines on the femur, genua, and tibia of leg II, in having a large, elliptical epigynial plate extending almost to the anal plate, and in having lateral margins of the sternal plate well sclerotized.

FEMALE: Pilus dentilis of chela slender, hooked distally. Presternal area reticulate, demarcated from sternal plate; sternal plate coarsely reticulate, about as long as wide, with concave posterior margin and well sclerotized lateral margins; sternal setae subequal; sternal pores lightly angled; metasternal plate not distinct, setae subequal in length to sternals; epigynial plate large, elliptical, with posterior margin gently rounded, extending almost to anal plate, with one pair of setae opposite coxae IV; three pairs of setae located laterad of plate; anal plate triangular with rounded corners, with truncate anterior margin; paired setae lateral of anal opening subequal in length to postanal seta; metapodal plate small, elongate, with small anterior platelet; other ventral platelets as figured. Peritreme long, extending to middle of coxae I; peritremalia extends posterior of stigma to middle of coxa IV. Legs II and III much shorter than legs I and IV. Leg II stout and robust, with strong ventral spines on femur, genua, and tibia, the one on femur largest and somewhat recurved; also two strong spines on ventral surface of tarsus II. Dorsal plate 672 μ long and 432 μ wide. Dorsal setation as follows: paired vertical setae short; marginal and medial setae long, longer than intervals between rows, and with slightly curved tips; posterior marginal setae tending to be longer.

MALE: Unknown.

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Holotype.—A female, collected by M. D. Delfinado from *Rattus* sp., Manila, May 22, 1961. In the collection of Chicago Natural History Museum.

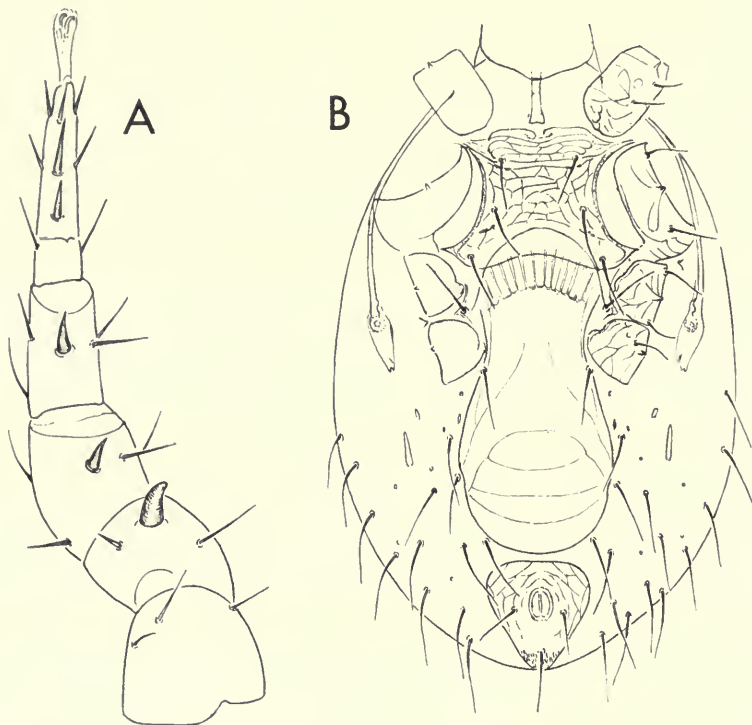


FIG. 14. *Haemolaelaps travisi*, new species, female. A, ventral surface of leg II; B, venter.

Paratypes.—Two females, same data as the type, one each in the collections of the United States National Museum and the Division of Malaria, Philippine Department of Health, Manila.

Remarks.—This species is dedicated to Dr. Bernard V. Travis, Professor of Entomology and Parasitology, Cornell University, for his very encouraging interest in the study of arthropods of medical and veterinary importance in the Philippines.

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DELFINADO: NEW PHILIPPINE MITE

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